FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837. [NO. 1035.

AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
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during the year of subscrip-
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MENTS inserted for sixty cents
e first, and thirty cents for each
ication. Advertisers are requested
ber of insertions desired, or they
d till forbid, and charged accord

Editor must be post paid.

. 3 Mackerel.

just landed from Steamer Henriet-
for sale by
HART & FULLER.
34 3w.

AL ESTATE
AYETTEVILLE,
AT AUCTION.

ber will offer at Public Sale, on
14th of April, on a credit of six
es negotiable at the Bank of Cape
anch of the State Bank at Fayette-
ing property, viz:
lying at the intersection of
d Mumford streets, extending one
wenty nine feet on the former, and
and seventy-eight on the latter.
ere lately the property of Robert
d Williamson Whitehead.
lot on Gillespie street, (lying
the property of C. P. Mallett, and
sqrs.) upon which stands the large
known as the Thompson Warehouse.
ese lots are extensive and valuable
, and those who are disposed to
respectfully invited to examine
s to the 14th of April, as they will
sold at that time.
JOHN OWEN.
837.

Notice.

CRIBER having determined to leave
, requests all those who are indebted
forward and make payment. Those
against him will present them for
JAS. H. DICKSON.
34tf.

For Sale.

CHE and pair of HORSES.
J. H DICKSON.

OLESALE STORE.
60 PACKAGES

CEIVED by the Subscribers, in addi
eir former Stock, making the most
rtment ever offered in this Market,

h, French, India and
merican GOODS,

e, Cutlery, Saddles and
es, Groceries, &c. &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE—
S. Porto Rico SUGAR,
do prime St. Croix do,
barrels Loaf and Lump do,
prime Rio Coffee,
Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
Men's fashionable Hats,
Drab and Black Negro do,
Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Tin Plate,
8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
Collins & King's Axes,
Coffee Mills,
Nails, assorted,
Weeding Hoes,
bright and blue Trace Chains,
Scythes and Straw Cutters,
Shovels and Spades,
Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Anvils and Vises, Madder, Cam-
on, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone,
Gun Powder, Hyson and Young
sences, Patent Medicines, &c. and
too numerous to mention,—at
for *CASH*, good Paper, or Coun-
mine.
NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*
March 29, 1837. 34tf

gons Wanted.

ibers have three large lots of Ma-
r Greensborough, Ashborough and
ng can be had by applying at the
ore.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
837. 34 4t.

ESTATE For Sale.

E and LOT in Fayetteville, known
dence of the late Mr. Dubrutz, and
n Factory of Mr C. P. Mallett, is
. The proprietor being about to
South, will sell the above property
Lot contains two acres, with a good
Houses and Garden. If not sold at
fore the 15th of April, it will then
Auction.—Apply to
ANDFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
837: 34tf.

To Farmers.

IVED, eight and a half tons of the
ia PLASTER, the best quality for
e that want rich land will do well
s Plaster, as now is the time to use
y. Call on J. E. Patterson, two
he Market.
March 27, 1837. 34tf.

E Subscriber having opened a
SE OF ENTERTAINMENT in
sville, intends using his best en-
rs to give satisfaction to those who
favor him with their patronage.
e same formerly occupied by Mr.
mmodious and well furnished. His
so well furnished. Due attention
to Horses, but if by accident an
occur, he is not responsible
B. CARROLL.
March 22. 34 6w

LOST,

Hay Mount and the Court House, a
PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves
The finder will be liberally rewarded
same at this office, or the store of
rior.
1837. 27tf.

FISH.

s. No. 1 MACKEREL, just receiv-
for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
1837. 23tf.

Stores & Dwelling Houses,
TO RENT.

THREE STORES in the Brick Building at Liberty Point.
One Store and Warehouse on Hay street, 2 doors above the Hotel.
One do. opposite the Bank of the State.
A Dwelling House lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Moore, near the State Arsenal, with a large Lot, all in good repair.
A small Dwelling House near the Canal Bridge, on Ramsay street.
Apply to the Subscriber, at the Post Office.
JOHN MAC RAE.
February 14, 1837. 32-6t

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, which is very extensive and selected with great care, consisting in part of French, India and American Goods of every description.
Also, a general assortment of Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
A call is respectfully solicited from all.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 15, 1837. 32-6w

Hollow Ware, Wood Screws, Sad Irons, &c.

The Howell Works Company,
No. 238 Water, near Beekman street,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received the past season, and are now constantly receiving large and extensive additions to their Stock of the above Goods, which now consists of the following assortment, suitable for the SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MARKETS, viz:

HOLLOW WARE of Superior Quality, consisting of about 1500 Tons, viz:

Pots of 22 different sizes, from 3 8 to 50 galls.		
Kettles, 15 sizes, from 3 8 to 18 gallons.		
Bakepans, or Ovens, 7 different sizes.		
Tea Kettles,	6	do.
Skillets,	6	do.
Flat Spiders,	6	do.
Covered Spiders,	2	do.
Griddles,	4	do.
Fire Dogs,	6	do.

WAGON BOXES, from 1 1-2 to 4 3 4 inches.
CART do. " 5 to 7 inches.
WOOD SCREWS, 50,000 gross, Iron and Brass, from 3 8 in. No. 3, to 3 in. No. 24 of a superior quality and finish, and less than "*James*" imported prices.
SAD IRONS, assorted in Casks of about 500 lbs. each, for retailing.
TAILORS' and HATTERS' IRONS, assorted sizes.
SASH WEIGHTS, 100 Tons, assorted from 1 3-4 to 20 lbs.
BELLS for Plantations, Steam Boats, Churches, &c. made to order—also, STEAM ENGINES, and other Machinery made to order.

☞ The above assortment of Goods is particularly recommended to the attention of SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and upon the most favourable terms; it is believed to be the largest and best assortment ever offered for sale, by any one Establishment in the U. States.
Merchants, by forwarding a request per Mail, can have a printed Circular with description of Goods, Prices, and Terms, from which no deviation is ever made, furnished by return of Mail All Orders will receive immediate attention.
New York, March 7, 1837. 32-1m.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevaded; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.
But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.
But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.
In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.
Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.
The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.
JNO R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.
He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.
E. J. HALE, *President.*
Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

For Sale,

125 Bags Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 bbls. Tanner's OIL,
15 tons assorted Swedes IRON,
3000 bushels Turk's Island SALT.
—*Also*—
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
All of which we offer for sale on favorable terms.
YARBROUGH & RAY.
March 15, 1837. 32 4w.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Fayetteville and Western
RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON	Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.
By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.
The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.
E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company
☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by
DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf
The Charlotte Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Lincolnton Transcript, Rutherfordton Gazette, Greensborough Telescope, Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Salem Scrap Book, Ashborough Citizen and Wilmington Advertiser will insert the above 3 weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *And CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 15, 1837.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
March 15th, 1837.

AGREEABLY to the direction of the Stockholders of this Bank at their recent meeting, Books of subscription, for Four thousand shares of the capital stock, will be opened on the 6th day of April next, and continue open ten days only.
In obedience to the charter, the Books will be opened at the following places: Wilmington, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth city, Halifax, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesboro', Wilkesboro', Greensborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford.
JOHN HILL, Cashier.
March 17th, 1837. 33-3t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a white and brown Pointer DOG, about 5 months old. Whoever will return the same, at Mrs. E. Smith's, will be liberally rewarded.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
March 20, 1837. 33tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Susannah Robinson, deceased, notifies all persons who are indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of the same; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, as prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JOHN L. BETHEA, *Adm'r.*
March 15, 1837. 33-1m.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for the detection or apprehension of the person or persons who supplied the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements whereby the said escape was effected.
By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes.)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k. C. C.
March 21, 1837. 33 3m

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 14. 28tf.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 1, 1837. 30tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough; he is stout built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within two months from this date.
THOMAS ASHE.
Cumberland County, Feb'y 13. 28tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

In the conviction of the facts of a portion of this letter, we can vouch. The scene described in committee actually took place, and the details of it are probably true.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, 23d March, 1837.

I have been somewhat surprised, that no notice has been taken by any of the numerous letters written from this place, of a very exciting scene which took place a few days previous to the adjournment of the last Congress, in the Committee appointed to examine into the corruptions of the Executive Departments. The majority of that Committee, consisting "*of whole hog*" thorough bred "*Royalists,*" brought into the Committee room and read a report, reflecting with great severity upon the conduct and course of the minority, Messrs. Wise, Campbell and Lincoln. Lincoln, who is a Yankee and a very mild, prudent man, was roused by the outrageous and personal reflections thrown out against himself and Messrs. Campbell and Wise, in the report of the Royalist majority men. He rose from his seat, and addressed Gillett, who had been the most scurrilous amongst them, and demanded upon the spot that he should retract every thing he had said or written against the minority of the Committee. Gillett trembled and shook like an aspen leaf, and protested that he did not write the report. Mr. Campbell, of S. C., feeling equally indignant, locked the door of the committee room, putting the key into his "*breeches pocket,*" and avowed his determination to hold each member of the majority of the Committee personally responsible, unless the offensive language of the report was immediately stricken out—whereupon each member of the majority denied having written the report; when Mr. Lincoln compelled Mr. Gillett and Mr. Abijah Mann, who had before "fathered" the report, to give up the name of the author—when lo and behold! it turns out to be *Reuben M. Whitney.* It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the offensive part of the report was stricken out. But even more than this was done;—Mr. Pierce, a royalist, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved unanimously,* That notwithstanding the highly exciting topics of discussion which have come before this Committee, and their frequent and animating debates, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, as their chairman, has at all times so conducted as to entitle him to their thanks, which are hereby accorded to him."

STORIES FROM REAL LIFE is the title of a new periodical, proposed in five small volumes, containing about 150 pages each, to be issued monthly from the press of S. Coleman, Boston, at 25 cents each. This little work is calculated to have a direct practical bearing on the duties and happiness of life. The first volume, just published, contains three experiments of living, viz: *Living within the means, Living up to the means,* and *Living beyond the means.* It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons in domestic economy worthy of being read and considered by every class of the community; is particularly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation; is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, and cannot fail to teach sound lessons of moderation and benevolence to the rising generation.

The Democracy of the Senate of Virginia have stricken from the Preamble to the Resolutions censuring Mr. Leigh, the sentence "the voice of the People is the voice of God." This is a specimen of exceeding modesty and condescension on the part of the wise men who sit in the upper chamber.—*Richmond Whig.*

BIOGRAPHY OF
WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE,
Colonel Commandant in the State Cavalry of North Carolina.

Col. Davie was born in the village of Egremont, in England, on the 20th June, 1759. His father visiting South Carolina soon after the peace of 1763, brought with him this son; and returning to England, confided him to the Rev. William Richardson, his maternal uncle; who becoming much attached to his nephew, not only took charge of his education, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age, William was sent to an academy in North Carolina; from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of Nassau Hall, in New Jersey, then becoming the resort of most of the Southern youth, under the auspices of the learned and respectable Dr. Witherspoon. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young Davie found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to Salisbury, where he commenced the study of law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectations which generally prevailed when it began, Davie could no longer resist the wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons as the readiest mode of accomplishing his object, Davie obtained a lieutenantcy in this troop. Without delay the captain joined the Southern army, and soon afterward returned home on a furlough. The command of the troop devolving on Lieutenant Davie, it was, at his request, annexed to the legion of Count Pulaski, where Captain Davie continued, until promoted by Major General Lincoln to the station of Brigade Major of cavalry. In this office Davie served until the affair at Stono, devoting his leisure to the acquirement of professional knowledge, and rising fast in the esteem of the general and army. When Lincoln attempted to dislodge Lieutenant Colonel Maitland from his entrenched camp on the Stono, Davie received a severe wound, and was removed from camp to the hospital in Charleston, where he was confined five months.

Soon after his recovery he was empowered by the government of North Carolina to raise a small legionary corps, consisting of one troop of dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry; at the head of which he was placed with the rank of major.

Quickly succeeding in completing his corps, in whose equipment he expended the last remaining shilling of an estate bequeathed to him by his uncle, he took the field, and was sedulously engaged in protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden, from the enemy's predatory excursions. On the fatal 19th of August, he was hastening with his corps to join the army, when he met our dispersed and flying troops. He nevertheless continued to advance towards the conqueror; and by his prudence, zeal, and vigilance, saved a few of our wagons, and many of our stragglers. Acquainted with the movement of Sumpter, and justly apprehending that he would be destroyed unless speedily advised of the defeat of Gates, he despatched immediately a courier to that officer, communicating what had happened, performing, in the midst of distress and confusion, the part of an experienced captain.

So much was his conduct respected by the government of North Carolina, that he was in the course of September, promoted to the rank of Colonel commandant of the cavalry of the State.

At the two gloomiest epochs of the southern war, soon after the fall of Charleston and the overthrow of Gates, it was the good fortune of Colonel Davie, to be the first to shed a gleam through the surrounding darkness, and give hope to the country, by the brilliancy of his exploits. In one instance, without loss or injury, on his part, he entirely destroyed an escort of provisions, taking 40 prisoners, with their horses and arms. In the other, under the immediate eye of a large British force, which was actually beating to arms to attack him, he routed a party stronger than his own, killing and wounding 60 of the enemy, and carrying off with him 96 horses and 120 stand of arms.

When Lord Cornwallis entered Charlotte, a small village in North Carolina, Colonel Davie, at the head of his detachment, threw himself in his front, determined to give him a specimen of the firmness and gallantry, with which the inhabitants of the place were prepared to dispute with his lordship their native soil.

Col. Tarlton's legion formed the British van, led by Major Hanger, the commander himself being confined by sickness. When that celebrated corps had advanced near to the centre of the village, where the Americans were posted, Davie poured into it so destructive a fire, that it immediately wheeled, and retired in disorder. Being rallied on the commons, and again led on to the charge, it received on the same spot, another fire with similar effect.

Lord Cornwallis witnessing the confusion, thus produced among his choicest troops, rode up in person, and in a tone of dissatisfaction, upbraided the legion with unsoldierly conduct, reminding it of its former exploits and reputation.

Pressed on his flanks by the British infantry, Colonel Davie had now fallen back to a new and well selected position. To dislodge him from this, the legion cavalry advanced on him, a third time, in rapid charge, in full view of the commander in chief, but in vain. Another fire from the American marksmen killed several of their officers, wounded Major Hanger, and repulsed them again with increased confusion.

The main body of the British being now within musket shot, the American leader abandoned the contest.

It was by strokes like these that he seriously crippled and intimidated his enemy, acquired an elevated standing in the estimation of his friends, and served very essentially the interest of freedom.

In this station he was found by General Greene, on assuming the command of the southern army; whose attention had been occupied from his entrance into North Carolina, in remedying the disorder in the quarter master and commissary departments. To the first, Carrington had been called; and Davie was now induced to take upon himself the last, much as he preferred the station he then possessed. At the head of this department, Col. Davie remained throughout the trying campaign which followed; contributing greatly by his talents, his zeal, his local knowledge, and his influence, to the maintenance of the difficult and successful operations which followed. While before Ninety-six, Greene, foreseeing the difficulties again to be encountered, in consequence of the accession of force to the enemy by the arrival of three regiments from Ireland, determined to send a confidential officer to the legislature of North Carolina then in session, to represent to them his relative condition, and to urge their adoption of effectual measures without delay, for the collection of magasines of provisions, and the reinforcement of the army. Colonel Davie was selected by Greene for this important mission, and immediately repaired to the seat of Government, where he ably and faithfully exerted himself to give effect to the views of his general.

The effect of the capture of Cornwallis assuring the quick return of peace, Colonel Davie returned home, and resumed the profession with the practice of the law in the town of Halifax on the Roanoke.

He was afterward Governor of North Carolina, and one of our ambassdors to France, at a very portentous conjuncture.

The war in the South was ennobled by great and singular instances of individual and partizan valor and enterprise. Scarcely do the most high drawn heroes of fiction surpass, in their daring and extraordinary achievements, many of the real ones of Pickens, Marion, Sumter, and Davie, who figured in the Southern States, during the conflict of the Revolution.

Colonel Davie, although younger by several years, possessed talents of a higher order, and was much more accomplished, in education and manners, than either of his three competitors for fame. For the comeliness of his person, his martial air, his excellence in horse-manship, and his consummate powers of field eloquence, he had scarcely an equal in the armies of his country — But his chief excellence lay in the magnanimity and generosity of his soul, his daring courage, his vigilance and address, and his unrelaxing activity and endurance of toil. If he was less frequently engaged in actual combat, than either of his three compeers, it was not because he was inferior to either of them in enterprise, or love of battle. His district being more interior, was, at first, less frequently invaded by British detachments. When, however, lord Cordwallis ultimately advanced into that quarter, his scouts and foraging parties found in Colonel Davie, and his brave associates, as formidable an enemy as they had ever encountered.

A LAUNCH EXTRAORDINARY.—A SHIP FROM THE COUNTRY.

A correspondent of the Ellsworth (Me.) Radical, under date of "Blue Hill, March 17, 1837," gives an interesting account of the launching of a vessel as follows:

On Wednesday of last week, the 8th instant, we witnessed with considerable interest what seldom occurs in this country, and never was before seen in this place—a ship coming out of the country on dry land. A vessel of seventy-two tons burthen, built by a number of the farmers of this town, at the distance of three and a half miles from salt water, was moved by the power of men and oxen into her destined element.

At the time appointed about 60 yokes of oxen and from 400 to 500 men and boys appeared on the spot. The vessel was placed upon a sled for the purpose, about 30 feet in length and 8 feet in breadth. To this sled the oxen were attached by means of two chain cables, and arranged in two divisions so as to draw side by side. Two hawsers were attached to the quarters of the vessel, on either side. By these a crowd of men drew with no little power, either forward or aft, to aid the oxen in going "ahead," or to nullify their power in descending hills. Two ropes were also attached to the bowsprit, by means of which 20 or 30 men on each side guided her with ease.

At a little past 9 o'clock A. M. all was ready, and the word given to proceed. Some little difficulty occurred at the outset, but soon all was in order, and moving forward with great regularity and ease. In descending some of the sharpest hills, it was deemed expedient to place a part of the team in the rear to prevent too rapid a descent, so that for the greater part of the distance she was drawn by 30 yokes of oxen, together with the aid afforded by the men. The whole company dined on the road, and the oxen were baited, which necessarily took up considerable time; but still, in six hours from the first move, she was safely landed on the ice some distance from the wharf: not the slightest accident occurred, nor was the least disorder witnessed during the day.

To those who never witnessed the like, the sight must have been one of no ordinary interest. To see a vessel of such size and weight, preceded by a team so long, accompanied by such a crowd of men, and all in perfect order, moving slowly forward with majesty and ease, traversing hills and valleys, passing through woodlands and open plains, plunging through snow drifts and skating upon the ice, still holding her course onwards towards the sea, had, indeed, quite an air of the sublime.

It is proper to remark that this vessel has been built and hauled without the *aid* (or, to speak more accurately, without the *hindrance*) of spirits. This accounts for the perfect order which prevailed at the hauling, and the safety and despatch with which it was accomplished.

A Woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow.

A pleasant, cheerful Wife is as a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture lost spirits.

Boston Pearl.

A Strike.—The price of dinner on board of the steamboats between here and Philadelphia, has been advanced from fifty to seventy-five cents. The passengers have held meetings on board the boats at both ends of the line, and remonstrated against the rise as unjustifiable and extortionate. It is mentioned that out of between two and three hundred passengers on board the steamboat Swan, only about thirty dined, the large majority preferring to go without their dinner, to submitting to what they conceived an imposition.—*N. Y. Comm.*

Our incomes should be just like our shoes; if too small, they will pinch and gall us, but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

We understand that the family of the illustrious MADISON are preparing for the press five or six volumes of his MSS. One volume is to be devoted to *Constitutional Doctrines,* and the others to his interesting Correspondence. These are, of course, exclusive of his Reports of the old Congress and of the Federal Convention, for the purchase of which the last Congress have appropriated $30,000.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of another locomotive for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Wilmington Advertiser.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

NEW SALEM, Randolph C'ty, March 23, 1837.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of this place and its vicinity, on the subject of the Internal Improvement of the State,—and more particularly on that of the Rail Road for which a company was chartered by the last General Assembly, from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin river above the Narrows:

Peter Dicks was called to the Chair, and L. Swaim appointed Secretary.

By request, Wm. Fentress briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, Jesse Walker read the proceedings of a meeting, having the same object, held on the 18th instant, at New Market. The resolutions adopted by said meeting were separately considered, and, in substance, unanimously adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, this meeting is highly sensible of the great practical utility of Rail Road communication, and believing, as we do, that our section of country is no less susceptible of internal improvement, than other parts where the enterprise of the people has already carried it to great perfection; and believing further, that the time has at length fully arrived for entering into the measure with determined resolution: We therefore gladly embrace this occasion, to express our hearty approval of the spirit and liberality that characterised the proceedings of the last session of our Legislature towards objects of internal improvement, calculated to produce lasting benefits to the State. But we feel more directly interested in the charter that provides for the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. And knowing that much depends on the proper location of the route, we have deliberated on that part of the subject with much care and attention.

Considering the rough broken face of country across the Uharie and Little River, through the county of Montgomery, which we understand is now undergoing an examination by the surveyors; and being fully aware of the far superior smoothness and evenness of the surface higher up through the county of Randolph, we feel bound to express our decided preference of the latter, as the preferable location: the more especially so, as it will increase the distance but very little from one extremity to the other. We are not prepared to say what the precise distance is from Fayetteville to Salisbury on the most direct route now in use; but we know, if the common estimates be true on the route that we propose for the Rail Road, leading through the middle parts of Randolph, by way of Ashborough, New Market and Lexington, this route cannot exceed 120 miles; not exceeding 15 miles further than the nearest practicable route for even a common market road. And the expense of making the road will be much less on this route than any other. It is therefore resolved by this meeting—

1 That the project of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, as recognised by the present charter of the company, is not only practicable, but, in our view, is likely to be the most laudable and desirable enterprise of the present day: that it is worthy the confidence and patronage of our fellow citizens in general; and that we feel bound in honor, duty and interest, to use all lawful and proper means to promote the ultimate success of the work.

2 That the most eligible location of the route, all things considered, is from Fayetteville to Carthage; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of Cape Fear and those of Pedee rivers, by or near Ashborough, New Market and Lexington.

3 That a committee of six persons, consisting of Jesse Hinshaw, Wm. Clark, Joseph Wellboro, Dr. N Stanton, Close Davis, and Tristram Hinshaw, be appointed to elicit all the information in their power by correspondence and otherwise; to assist the Engineer, when he shall make a survey of the route, by showing him the situation of the ground on said ridge, and by giving him all other necessary information within their power.

4 That the citizens be requested to hold meetings, at every 10 or 12 miles distance, on the proposed route, and appoint similar committees.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Southern Citizen, the two Salisbury papers, and of the Southern Telescope, be requested to insert these minutes in their respective papers.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

PETER DICKS, *Chairman*.

L. SWAIM, *Secretary*.

SUMTER AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of citizens was held at Mechanicksville, on Saturday the 18th inst. to consider whether the contemplated Sumter and Darlington Rail Road, from Darlington Court House, through Sumter District to the Santee, would be practicable and profitable.

Capt. Francis L. Kennedy, was on motion of Major James E. Rembert, unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert L. Heriot appointed Secretary.

The following resolution, after the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, was introduced by C. W. Miller, Esq. viz:

Resolved, That the contemplated Sumter and Darlington Rail Road will be both practicable and profitable, and that viewing the abundant blessings which will accrue from it, to the country through which it will pass, we pledge ourselves to give it our support, not only by subscribing to its stock ourselves, but by exerting our influence to induce others to do the same.

Col. G. S. C. De Schamps, by request, supported the resolution in a speech of some length, with practical and convincing remarks.

Mr. C. W. Miller being called on by the Chairman, addressed the meeting in a very forcible and eloquent manner. The resolution was then submitted to the vote of the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

FRANCIS L. KENNEDY, Chairman.
R. L. HERRIOT, Secretary.
Mechanicksville, Sumter District, March 18.

The New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company have been compelled, by want of funds, to suspend operations, and discharge all their force but an assistant engineer and a few hands. The assistance of the State of Louisiana went only to pay the debts of the company; and, without further aid, the company must be dissolved.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Another Tremendous Crash.—This morning, in pulling down the side wall of the house at the corner of Wall and New streets, the entire front of the building adjoining on Wall street fell over into the street among a crowd of by-passers, who had no apprehension of such a result, none of whom, however, received material injury. Part of the wall fell upon a cart that was passing. The trifling with *the lives of citizens ought to be made a* subject of investigation before the Grand Jury.—*Express.*

A Large Hog.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains an advertisement for the exhibition of the "Hog Buck Eye." He is three years old; is four feet two and a half inches high; measures eight feet three and a fourth inches round the waist; nine feet one and three-fourths inches from snout to tail; (the latter is very short and curls!) weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and has not done growing yet!

COMFORT FROM WASHINGTON.

(From the Globe of Friday.)

"THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN SHOULD REGRET."

* * * * * * *

"This cry of pressure for money, when it is in greater abundance than ever before, is like a cry of famine in the midst of the most plentiful harvest. SOME THERE MAY BE, EVEN IN SUCH TIMES, WHO HAVE NOTHING TO EAT, BUT IT CAN BE ONLY THOSE WHO DESERVE TO STARVE BECAUSE THEY HAVE EARNED NOTHING."

Comment.—Mr. Van Buren is enjoying his 25,000 dollars per annum. He has good dinners,—rich Burgundy and Champagne,—fine horses,—good servants, and no notes to be *shaved* at four per cent. per month!

The Editor of the Globe is in the annual receipt of $60,000 for public printing. *He* feels no pressure, and, therefore, thinks that they who are not so fortunate as he is "deserve to *starve!*"

Reuben M. Whitney has a princely income from the deposite banks, who are to have 60,000,000 of the public deposites at two per cent. per annum. Whitney feels "no pressure," and therefore, he thinks those who have "nothing to eat," "deserve to *starve!*"

We dare not trust ourselves to express the indignation we feel, when we read such extracts as these from "the official organ," daily witnessing as we do the intense anxiety of men as honest and as pure as any on earth, to meet their engagements,—and when we know that all this anxiety and mischief has been caused by bad government. To be tortured by night and by day, one would fancy was bad enough, but to have insult added to injury in this manner, by the Government, and its organ, is an outrage too great to be borne.

N. Y. Express.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

There seems, just now, to be a dead calm at Washington. The office-hunters are quietly but busily pushing their claims—the office-holders as quietly but steadily endeavoring to strengthen their tenure of office, and the opposition "standing at ease," waiting for further developments. The late breeze in the Cabinet has died away, and the whole surface of things is as tranquil and undisturbed, apparently, as if nothing had ever occurred to excite political parties.

How long this is to continue we do not know, but, we should think, not for any length of time. There are portents of a storm not to be mistaken, and these will probably increase and blacken, until the tempest again bursts forth. In the continued refusal to rescind the Treasury Circular, the President is giving great offence to some of his best friends, and many think this is "treading in the footsteps of his predecessor" more literally than was expected or desired of him, even by *the* party.

We wish in this matter that the President would be true to his own fame and character. The will of Congress was distinctly and emphatically expressed by the passage of Mr. Rives's bill. Why does he not, now that he is President, sacrifice *party* to the good of his country?

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

Can any one shut his eyes to the palpable fact, that since the United States Bank has ceased to be the fiscal agent of the Government, the currency has been growing worse and worse? And yet still we are treated to opinion on opinion emanating from the great men at Washington, as to what has been done, or may be done, or shall be done, to obviate the difficulties arising out of their own absurd policy. Will the People be fooled with State papers, while they are paying four per cent. a month for money? Is it right or constitutional that all the specie of the country shall be violently carried from one part of the Confederacy, where it is wanted, and piled up in the vaults of banks in another part, where it is of no use? Is this an equality of rights granted by the Constitution?

On the subject of Mr. Stevenson's agency in countervailing the mischievous efforts of the Globe's London correspondent to bring into disrepute in the capital of Great Britain, the new bank chartered by Pennsylvania, a private letter from London holds this language:

"Mr. Stevenson's course has not only been free from reproach, but is entitled to very high praise, and I refer especially to his conduct in the matter of the Bank of the United States. He has not hesitated, whenever the subject has been introduced, to avow his belief that the charter of the bank will not be repealed, and his conviction that it ought not to be, except upon the clearest evidence of corruption found; and so well-timed have been his declarations that Mr. Bates [of the house of Barings] has assured him that they have fully counteracted the mischievous effects that the conduct and opinions of Mr. Rush would otherwise have had, not merely on the credit of the bank, but on the character of the country. Mr. Rush is the sole author of the letter in the Globe, and of the republication here of Mr. Van Buren's letter, with a preface written, I fully believe, by himself."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the reports of the majority and minority of the committee appointed to investigate the "mode, manner, and means" by which the Bank of the United States was chartered, were submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday morning. Both reports acquit the Bank, the Legislature, and all others implicated, of any charge of bribery, corruption, and the use of improper means in procuring the charter. It is added, in the Telegraph, and this is the most important part of the intelligence, that a resolution offered by Mr. Espy, of Venango, to *authorize the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank*, WAS LOST, Yeas 31, nays 61.

This is certainly a conclusive and all-sufficient answer to the argument of those misguided and misguiding gentlemen, whose reputation as lawyers alone gave the least plausibility to their appeals, in the matter of the United States Bank, from reason to passion, and from common sense to ignorance—ignorance the more likely to be imposed upon, because itself honest and unsuspicious of evil designs. Those Americans in Europe, who have labored to destroy the credit of American moneyed institutions by infusing distrust of the legislative respect for established institutions, are justly rebuked by the stand in favor of public credit indicated by the above proceeding and vote.

Nat. Intelligencer.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE FLORIDIANS.

We some time ago gave, in one of the letters of our Washington Correspondent, an account of General Jackson's vehement denunciations of the Floridians to the Hon. Jos. M. White, who visited him, at the White House, to remonstrate against another draft being made upon the people of Middle Florida, for more troops. We give below a letter from Mr. White himself upon the subject, addressed to the Editor of the Florida Watchman. The General, no doubt, was almost as passionate as were Messrs. Wise and Peyton in the Committee Room. But then *they* had no right to swear—the President had a right—*they* could do wrong—*the President could do no wrong!* Seriously, it would not have looked well for any other President than General Jackson, to have used such language to an honorable Representative in Congress, in relation to his constituents.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Washington, Feb. 5, 1837.

DEAR SIR: Having written three letters to the Secretary of War on the subject, I called to-day in person to see the President, to protest against any further draft on Middle Florida, and to suggest that they would have enough to do to protect their own frontiers. He declared he did not believe that Jesup had made any draft or a call for one; wanted evidence of the fact; denied that Florida had ever had a Brigadier General's command in the field, and then becoming excited, he said "Let the damned cowards defend their country," that he could take fifty women, and whip every Indian that had ever crossed the Suwannee, and that the people of Florida had done less to put down the war, or to defend themselves than any other people in the United States. He said they ought to have crushed it at once, if they had been men of spirit and character. He said if 5000 Indians had approached into the white settlement of Tennessee and Kentucky, not one would have ever got out alive. He said the men had better run off or let the Indians shoot them, that the women might get husbands of courage, and breed up men who would defend the country. He maintains that there never was 600 Indians.

When he had finished his harangue, which, of course, was not very agreeable to me, I said to him, your Army and all your Generals, have been in the field, why have they not conquered these 600 Indians? and why are the people of Florida thus reproached for not doing what all your regular troops and Tennesseans have failed to accomplish?

I told him, the Tennesseans at Wahoo, as I was informed, had some difficulty to get their wounded off the field. Said he, "it is a lie!" I answered I was not there, and did not state it on my personal knowledge. He then said if they had not got out of provisions, what they would have done. I told him they always got out of provisions, and were hungry in sight of the enemy.

We came to no understanding. He required proof that Jessup had called for men, and I cut out of the newspaper the Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council, who waited on the Governor, and enclosed it to the Secretary.

Among other things, I told him that if he would mount his war horse, after the 4th March, I thought he could soon put an end to the war, but that it was not every son of Achilles, who could wear the armor or wield the sword of his father.

I am, &c. &c.

JOS. M. WHITE.

J. KNOWLES, Esq.

The Globe exults, with fiendish malignity, at the commercial distress of the country "It has no sympathy," it says, "for those *failings* which spring from the *dealings* of the stock broker's board." "There is no pressure which any honest man should regret," &c.

It excites no surprise that the heartless office holders at Washington, who have occasioned and profitted by the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, and who have free access to the flesh pots of Egypt, come sunshine or storm, should have no sympathies for, and should exult at the ruin of honest, industrious and enterprising men. But a show of decency, it was thought, would have prevented the open rejoicing at the unavoidable calamities brought upon individuals by the action of Government.—*Richmond Whig.*

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR WILL NOT BE REPEALED!

At this time, when so many rumors are afloat respecting the intentions of the administration, on the subject of the Treasury Circular, I think it important to inform you that Mr. Van Buren has determined that that iniquitous and illegal measure shall not be rescinded or repealed. I communicate this fact on undoubted authority, and not mere hearsay, and you may rely on it as correct. The subject was under consideration at three Cabinet Councils during the last week. Messrs. Forsyth, Poinsett, and Dickerson, and even Levi Woodbury, were in favor of the repeal; and of carrying into effect the provisions of the currency bill. Mr. Butler, and Mr. Kendall, who is in the cabinet proper, notwithstanding all the idle tales to the contrary, were opposed to the repeal. The President sided with them, and against the majority of his cabinet, and will keep the order in force!

The following is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Express:—

"The printing of the Departments has been taken from Blair & Rives, and given to the Editors of the Metropolitan, who, by the by, are as thorough Abolitionists as Arthur Tappan himself. They are the men that justified and defended that incendiary Crandle, who was in our city inciting our slaves to insurrection. This is a pretty good move in Van—towards fulfilling his promises to the South—his first act is to take under his *fostering* care and patronage the only abolition establishment in the city."

The following from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat may serve as a hint, to those who are capable of taking one from experience, of the utter futility of the attempt to substitute a currency entirely metallic for the convenient paper currency we have heretofore enjoyed:

"There is no feature in the pending war against the currency so ridiculous as the attempt to expel small bills. The workings of the law on that subject have been most mischievous. The vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the good bills of our own banks has been filled by the trash of foreign banks. The total expulsion of small bills is impossible, even were it expedient. So long as they are issued by the neighboring States or Canada, they will be circulated. The law is a complete nullity. The man would be hissed out of the community who should attempt a prosecution under it. If the present Legislature wish to retrieve a gross blunder of their predecessors, they will repeal the foolish law."

Extraordinary.—A pair of twin children were born in this city last week, which, from their breasts up, were entirely black.—*Boston Trans.*

Werry Extraonerary this, but not quite up to a waiter they have at the Mansion House. Draw a line from the centre of his forehead down, exactly down the middle of his nose, and one side of his face and his hands, and one of his legs, and one half of his body, are as black as ebony. What is more *extronerary* still, one half of his hair is wooly, like the Africans! Bosson nebber cum up to dat.—*New York Commercial.*

Great Earthquake in Smyrna.—We learn from Capt. Farren, of the brig Montevideo, (32 days from Cadiz) that on the day he left Cadiz, the English Government steamer arrived from Malta and reported that Smyrna had been destroyed by an Earthquake, and that 4000 persons had perished.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Money continues to be the god of our idolatry. Give, lend, and pay, are the watchwords of almost every man in the city. We talk of money and nothing but money, morning, noon, and evening; at the beginning of the week and the beginning of the day, and again when night comes and the week ends. The pressure seems to affect every body but the few misers who live at the expense of those who are compelled to borrow. This morning I have heard of several additional failures. Indeed, we have nearly arrived at that point when it is deemed neither misfortune nor dishonor to fail. If I may venture an opinion, the men who stop payment until the pressure is over, or even stop payment altogether, will do better than those who go on, obtaining money to meet their payments at the enormous interest of two and three per cent. a month for money. Usury, it has before been said, is devouring the country. In New York I could *name* large mercantile houses who have paid from *ten to eighty thousand dollars extra interest during the past six months.* No men can live and sustain themselves with such burdens upon their backs.

Philadelphia.—The credit of Philadelphia will not suffer in the slightest degree by the recent disaster. There is no city in the Union that contains a larger body of sounder or more upright commercial men, or a greater amount of intrinsic wealth. Our banks are all perfectly safe, pursuing the even tenor of their way within their means; and the little storm that we have alluded to will only serve to render the enterprising a little more cautious, and, in the end, to purify the atmosphere of the money market. Speculation is well enough in its way, but those who wade beyond their depth, and indulge in projects far, very far beyond their means, should not be surprised at being overtaken, and submerged by an unexpected wave of adversity. "Make money, my son, *always honestly, however.* Be satisfied with *small and certain gains*, never forgetting the story, so full of moral, of the goose and golden egg."—*Bicknell's Rep.*

MOBILE, March 23.

Dull—duller—dullest. Every thing is dull enough in the market, except perhaps the butcher's business, and that, we believe, is on the decline, as we often meet with men now-a-days, who say they can get no money and have done going to market altogether. Seriously, the times are dull, wretchedly dull—and we know not when to look for better. We had thought that general confidence was beginning to be restored; we had hoped it; nor would we now utter a hint to the contrary, were there the least glimmering of hope of a better state of things. Within the past week, several more houses have stopped payment, and houses of consequence too, which it was thought would out ride any shock. But the times are sadly out of joint among us—and business can only go along at all by the merchants rendering all the assistance possible to each other, until the holders of the money grow in confidence and suffer their capitals to circulate again.—*Advertiser.*

Important Movement of the Barings.—We copy from the N. Y. Commercial the following regulations of the Barings, which cannot fail to operate injuriously on the trade of this country.

Bills on England.—The Banking house of Baring, Brothers & Co. have adopted regulations in relation to the acceptance of bills drawn in the United States, which will be found exceedingly inconvenient in their operation. By these regulations, the following descriptions of bills are not to be considered as proper remittances, to cover engagements entered into for their account, viz:—

1. Bills drawn by agents on their principals or employers in Europe, unless endorsed by substantial houses to the remitters.

2. Bills drawn by firms in the United States who are partners in the firms drawn on in Europe, or by a partner on his house, unless endorsed by substantial houses to the remitters.

8. Bills however otherwise in order, drawn at a longer sight than sixty days."

These regulations are considered arbitrary, and uncalled for. They will seriously embarrass the drawers in this country, many of whom are the partners of the houses on which they draw; and as a large proportion of the bills drawn upon England are consequently thus proscribed, the evils resulting from the measure will cause extensive embarrassments, should other bankers in London generally adopt a similar course.

In the present state of uncertainty and panic, every man should be careful how he receives or propagates reports affecting credit, except on the strength of undoubted testimony. Some, it is presumed, will seize this occasion to gratify feelings of private resentment; and others, from a general misanthropy akin to that of the devil, may desire to produce as much mischief as possible, without caring what particular persons are the sufferers. We have already met with reports affecting the credit of houses of the most unquestionable soundness, which proves that none are exempt from the liability of being made the subject of such rumors.

Journal of Commerce.

Making hard Money in Virginia.—Van Buren, Benton, Ritchie and Co. are bringing about the hard money era in Virginia by increasing the Bank capital of Virginia 5,000,000 of dollars! We know there is no party measure in this, but the Whigs never attempted to fool the people of this country with the idea that you could transact business with gold, silver, brass nails, warming pans, crow bars, and polish kettles, but the Van Buren men have 5,000,000 in Virginia! 5,000,000 in Missouri! 15,000,000 in Mississippi! all Van Buren States! Here is consistency for you.

N. Y. Express.

A Windfall.—It is said that a worthy farmer in Norfolk County a few days since, while ploughing his field, turned up a stone, which covered the mouth of a small brick vault, containing a box filled with doubloons. The amount is said to be fourteen thousand dollars. As the box was decayed, the treasure must have remained hidden for many years, and was probably deposited during the revolutionary war, or by some privateersman from the river, on the banks of which, the farm is situated.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

THE ARMY.

We have before us (says the Political Arena) the official Army Register for 1837. It presents a frightful list of casualties in the Army since the publication of the last Register, viz:

Resignations.—Colonels 2, Captains 20, 1st Lieutenants 40, 2d Lieutenants 37, Brevet 2d Lieutenants 13, Staff 3—Total resignations, 115.

Declined.—Lieutenant Colonel 1, Captain 1, 1st Lieutenants 3, 2d Lieutenants 1, Brevet 2d Lieutenants 1—Total declined, 7.

Deaths.—Lieutenant Colonels 2, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1, Brevet Majors 5, Captains 9, 1st Lieutenants 7, 2d Lieutenants 5, Brevet 2d Lieutenants 1, Medical Staff 3—Total deaths, 33.

Dismissed.—1st Lieutenant, 1.

Recapitulation.—Resignations 115, declined 7, deaths 33, dismission 1—Total 156.

North Carolina Banks.—The notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Newbern are not redeemable after the second Thursday in November next. The Bank of the state of North Carolina; Raleigh Bank and its branches; Cape Fear Bank and its branches, and the Merchants' Bank at Newbern, may be considered very good, as the stockholders of each are jointly responsible.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Merchants say the North Carolina dealers have more cash than the Virginians—that they pay up mostly for their goods. North Carolina has passed through and recovered from the gold fever some time since. A large portion of our merchants' funds have been drawn from them the past year in requisitions for gold stock. But their lesson is well nigh completed.—*Rich. Compiler.*

Tall Betting.—It is no unusual thing to witness great excitement, and large wagers on an election or horse race in Georgia. For Georgians are a hazardous people, and are much in the habit of backing their judgment with their money. But occasionally a new and novel freak of fortune developes some circumstance, in itself, calculated to excite all the warmth of feeling and strength of nerve, which characterises the enthusiastic southerners. A matter of this sort transpired a few days since in our city, which we deem worthy of record. Though simple and trivial in itself; yet it has involved weighty responsibilities. The facts are these: a piece of vesting came invoiced to the clothing establishment of Mr. Henry Matthews, beautiful in quality and figure, but presenting on both sides so fair an outside, or right side, that the most scrutinizing and practised eye could not easily discriminate—hence arose examination, discussion, and betting—men ventured their opinions—others disputed their correctness; excitement produced excitement, until finally some twenty-five thousand dollars were wagered on the right or wrong side of a little remnant of vesting! We say twenty-five thousand dollars; this amount we are credibly informed was actually bet. No joke in the case, the money was staked, and for a correct decision, the matter was referred to New York Houses, which Houses not agreeing in opinion, the stakes will be retained until a final decision can be had from the manufacturer in Europe.

Columbus (Geo.) Herald.

Col. Almonte.—This companion of Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, addressed a letter to his friend Gen. Tornel, in which he says—"I improve the few moments afforded me by the express, to inform you, that through the favor of Divine Providence, we have got out of the claws of the banditti of Texas, and of their SYMPATHISING FRIENDS."

FROM THE BALTIMORE VISITER.

A FAMILY SCENE.

Wife. My dear, I really think it time we had a new carpet for our parlor; that old red and green affair begins to look indifferent.

Husband. (Rather coldly.) It's comfortable enough, I'm sure—suits well the furniture, and by no means offends my taste.

Wife. (Affecting a pleasant and soothing tone.)—Well that may be true enough, my dear, but you know how appearances must be kept up.

Husband. That is, we must spend twice as much as is necessary, to appear grand and elegant in the eyes of those who do not care a fig for us.

Wife. No, I don't mean that at all, and you know I don't. But you know as well as I do, that if we do not let people see that we can afford to have the best of every thing, and look as well as our neighbors, they will not respect us.

Husband. That (snapping his fingers energetically) for the respect of such people. What is it other people's business whether I have a richly furnished parlor or not. They, certainly, have no right to expect me to lay out twice as much in decorating a room to receive them in when they choose to honor me with their company, as would keep my family in comfortable clothing for a year, and go far towards paying rent in the bargain.

Wife. Nonsense! This is another specimen of your outlandish notions. If you were to have your own way, you would have no handsomely furnished parlor in the house, unless you could sit in it yourself every evening.

Husband. May be I would'nt.

Wife. No, I know you would'nt.

Husband. Let me see—there's a sideboard which is never used, lumbering up our back parlor, which cost me $100. This sum would have carpeted our chambers, renewed our beds, and purchased a new hair mattrass for a summer luxury. And there is Jane's piano, which drained me of $450 more, and is no use to any body in the house or out of it. The sofa, too, which none but strangers are allowed to enjoy, was $85 more, and now you want a new carpet for the use of those who would be more willing to say an evil than a kind word for you If it was'nt for these parlors, and ornaments and superfluities, I might get along in the world without all the embarrassments and perplexities that now dog my outgoings and incomings. The one or two thousand dollars which I have already laid out in finery, and showy furniture for unoccupied rooms, if I now had it, would make my business easy, and enable me to add six or seven hundred a year to my income.

[Just at this interesting moment a servant is summoned to the street door.]

Wife. Bless me! there comes some one, and this room is all topsey turvey. Here, hand me the brush, this hearth is covered with coals and ashes. There, Sally, straighten down the rug. I do wish you would let me keep a fire every evening in the parlor; it is mortifying to be seen in this way by visiters.

[Servant returns from the door, and hands a shawl that had been borrowed by a young lady an evening or two before.]

Husband. (In a passion, and with great warmth.) So you have sat all the evening with every thing disordered, and the coals and ashes clear out to the fender; and this was all good enough for me. But, no sooner is a knock heard than every thing must be put in its place, and the hearth made decent for the comfort of mere strangers. I'll sell the piano, sideboard, sofa, and all—confound me if I don't. I'll let you see whether I am to be humbugged in this way any longer! I'll have nothing about this house that I cannot enjoy myself; and if strangers expect to be treated better here than I am, they will find themselves confoundedly mistaken!

[Curtain falls slowly—husband pacing hurriedly across the room, and wife almost thrown into convulsions in a vain effort to get a fit of the hysterics.]

American Enterprise.—The ... press, in introducing to the ... readers some circumstances ... the recent failures at New Or... the following remarks in ... fortitude, philosophy, and ... mercantile community in this ...

"If the merchants of this country ... of MEN of high courage, great honor ... pled fortitude, the tremendous shock ... ence every now and then would ... community tremble. The Govern... them, but they only bend before the ... ty as it is; and the day after the blow ... again, and as firm as a rock. The ... throws the currency of the country ... der. The domestic exchanges are ... after panic is created. The humbug ... culation is put on foot. Treasury ... in to make bad worse—but the mercha... *bent*, and seldom *break*.

"Our attention has been called ... termed this remarkable pliancy of ... prise, by contrasting it with what ... London and Liverpool. A little pa... the merchants there, and what an ab... How the post chaises fly! How th... groan! Even the Bank of England ... tion! But what a feather of pressure ... lish merchants suffered in compari... The Government of England is the ... mercantile and manufacturing class... ernment of the United States is the ... enemy. When difficulties crowd upo... merchants, the Government rushes ... but when difficulties fall upon our ... Government comes with specie hun... try Circulars, and the like nonsense ... politicians; but the merchants spring ... fy the Government, and all its pow... they may not grow rich, the Govern... them, yet they add to the industry a... the country, and some men, neverthe... Princes by their labors."

FROM THE BOSTON EQUITY...

EXTRACT

From a 4th of July Oration, delivered ...

"GENTLEMEN—When I look ... rising glories of this favored coun... I see the spires of her Churches ... grateful industry of her native ... tants, I am swallowed up in ... stream of adoration to the gre... meat in due season. When I ... pective view of the heroes of the ... —men who went forth with their ... on their fearless backs, their br... firmly fixed in their echoing ... their primitive dress arranged ... comfort and convenience than ... the prayers of the poor and need... aloud for succour, and when ... consideration with the present ... dom which we enjoy, the glo... tions which have descended ... their children, I fall down upo... and pray that the arms which ... great deliverance may never lac... but may receive from their gra... that consideration that distingu... magnanimous child of freedom ... This is a day that is full of glo... American. This is a day so ... every man is almost afraid to ... fear of disturbing the repose ... contemplations. As I said to m... I got up this morning, "Su... "this is a day that all our ances... taught to remember. It was ... that the heroes of the Revolu... down from the Grampian hills, ... the flocks and herds of *the enemy* ... fore, Susan," said I, "*we will this* ... the pig and invite the neighbors ... the pig shall be stuck before I eat ... fast—I will offer him on the ... country's glory!"

Gentlemen, was I not right? I ... that I was in the right, and what ... dispute. It was on this proud and ... the valiant men of antiquity ... country. The bloods of martyrs ... like water manuring the fields of ... Bunker Hill. The great Lafayett... hospitable band of French heroes ... English, who ran before him like ... by a rain storm! The brave ... General Bainbridge and the undau... Hull followed in the van, thirsting ... the blood of the various people ... over the broad and tempestuous ocean ... way your liberties, to establish a ... of anarchy on the shore which echoed ... of the pilgrim fathers—the land ... discovered in the year 1492. It ... that the English are all cowards. ... fore our armies continually. Wash... them all over Long Island, all ... Jersey—and at last penned them up ... city, where he captured Cornwal... Major Andre on the spot. This Mo... the man who first invented spy-glass...

Have you read the history of our ... you know the glorious and warlike ... she has accomplished! If you have ... time that you knew something ab... the histories which has been handed ... the accounts of the Revolution, ... settling of this vast wilderness ... proud Indian ranged alone, sole lord ... when the voice of the white man ... in all our borders, and the savage ... and children at his pleasure! The ... would recommend are those which ... Pilgrim fathers, who first wrote the ... independence, and sealed it with ... blood! An account of these things ... in a book called the Pilgrim's Pro... Fox's Book of Martyrs.

Now I turn from these spirit stir... tions to address you, ye vulnerable ... sit on the bench under the pulpit ... down to us from another age and ... are patriarchs in whom there is ... were present when all these things ... you know that I speak the truth. ... remaining heroes of the Revolution, ... your plough-shares and your pruning ... present on this august occasion. Some ... come forty two miles to hear me this ... som and bring forth under the eloquence ... of your countrymen is appointed to ... possess the classic eloquence of Gener... Martin Van Buren—had I the oratorio... Decatur—were I as learned as the ... and as pious as the worthy pastor of ... could not find emotions to express th... swell in my bosom! Vulnerable men! ... are old enough to be my grandfather ... your gray locks, your bald heads, ... that are on your cheeks, and your t... Some of you laid down your lives ... mountain top! Others of you DIED ... tempers, while others were hung for ... inhabitants, and for desertion. But a ... try grants you a pension. You are ob... ity, it is true. You are supported by ... But I regard you in a very differe... common street beggars. Yes, I ... dependence to declare, fearlessly, ... you are pensioners and live on alms ... see a difference between that and ... ging. I do not regard you in the ligh... vagabonds, and never did! It is ... you, valiant heroes of the Revolu... look for protection in the hour of ... you depends the future glory of our ... the prosperity of her time-honored ... Here I close, declaring that as long as ... circulate in my body; as long as the ... monument continues to rise, and ... an eagle, I will stick to the doctrines ... which I have this day avowed!"

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 29.

E FROM ENGLAND.

ur this morning, the packet Capt. Marshall, arrived from apt. M. sailed on the 4th of regret to add that the cotton gain depressed, and prices elow the previous advices.

abolish imprisonment for debt nsideration, on the night of rch.

ixen and cargo had been con- bastopol.

pal bill for Ireland was car- tish House of Commons on bruary, by a vote of 321 to rial majority 80.

iently believed in London, unicipal reform bill would the House of Lords, in was understood that the ld resign. In that event e a dissolution of Parliament. ervatives would again come

n and Greenwich rail road on by a sheriff's officer, on uary, at the suit of a creditor company owed £300,000. s &c. were turned out, and filled by others appointed by

COTTON MARKET, MARCH 3.

has again relaxed, and the market come flat, with unsteady prices, general quotations of last week. e taken 420 Egyptian, and ex- erican, and 60 Bengals. 8000 bales 00 Egyptian, 400 Pernams, and e forwarded into the country last One vessel from Savannah, and one ans have arrived, but not yet re- import this week is 17,591 bags, ach 17,250, viz: 90 Sea Island 26 land, 7¼ a 9¼; 6870 New Orleans, Alabama, &c. 6 a 9; 1970 Pernam- ¾; 750 Bahia, 7¼ a 9½; 450 Maran- 50 Demerara, 12 a 14; 50 Laguira, India, 6½; 880 Egyptian, 10½ a 15; 430 Surat, 4¼ a 6¾; 60 Bengal, 4½.

d Accident.—As the Passenger dvancing on their way to Au- erday morning, the Engineer a slight smoke rising apparent- road, about 8 miles from the tempted to stop the Engine and t in vain. It was moving too e checked in time to prevent us and melancholy catastrophe As soon as the Engine reach- from whence the smoke ascend- gave way beneath its weight ng it to the earth from a height eet, tearing up the road for a bout 80 feet, and dragging af- ggage and two Passenger Cars providentially none of the Pas- re injured, although the Cars lly split into fragments. The was instantly killed. He was n his position by the fall of the d crushed by the weight of the hich fell upon him. One of the ad his thumb fractured, and it is therwise injured, perhaps dan- A negro man suffered a severe ving had his thigh broken, and it his hip fractured or dislocated. of the passengers (many of ladies) cannot but be regarded miraculous; and an interposition of a er.

Charleston Courier.

ess.—We saw yesterday at the useum a splendid sett of new utifully ornamented and made *gle buckle.* The new method— s invention of Mr. W. Hayden, the U. S. and Great Britan—we dly a great improvement, cal- ive more strength and durabili- s, as the fastening of the traces e to the splitting of the leather, uently the case, in the old style, e tongue of the buckle rested. s move in straight lines facilita- e easy by small rollers. The s the following advantages to it al mode of manufacturing the

onger and more safe. ore easily altered in size. strips run in straight lines. ore easily cleaned. horse gets entangled he can be t cutting. admit of being ornamented to gree than the old style of har-

bited at the American Museum ection of the public.

N. Y. Star.

erick robbery.—All the money e stated on Monday the circum- e loss of a large sum of money, the bar of Mr. Talbot's hotel, . The article also stated that $11,500 had then already been having been found secreted in beds of the house. We now Mr. Talbot, soon after, received us letter through the Post office, m that the balance of the money, ,000 and $15,000, might be stable yard. Before a search r, commenced, *the whole was* ving been discovered by some children who were playing in nd in their gambols found it red with straw or stable litter.

Baltimore Patriot.

Uncle Sam.—A gentleman sent a letter to the Baltimore Post money to pay the postage.— eturned, he said, "I guess I did ick; I seed a good many folks ers into the office through a hole, d my chance, and got mine in !"

s Thieves.—A gang of burglars watchmaker's shop, at Baltimore, y night, of goods valued at $3000. y the whole of its contents. On premises, the rogues placed a er the door—"THIS STORE TO

ritory of Ouisconsin is so rapidly ith population, that it is expected ortly for a State Government.

Massachusetts on Slavery.—The following resolutions were recently passed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 378 to 16.

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever should be had thereon; whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which is adopted as a standing rule of the present House of Representatives, the petition of a large number of the people of this commonwealth, praying for the removal of a great moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned: therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution above named is an assumption of power and authority, at variance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and free institutions; that it does violence to the inherent and inalienable rights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice, and natural law, which are antecedent to any written constitutions of government, independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining and advocating the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good.

In the Senate.—To the surprise of every one present, says the Boston Gazette—even the leaders of the abolition party of this city—the Senate adopted the following resolutions, after a long debate—the first UNANIMOUSLY, and the second by only ONE *dissenting vote!*

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein; and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the Revolution, and by humanity.

Resolved, That slavery, being an admitted moral and political evil, whose continuance, wherever it exists, is vindicated mainly on the ground of necessity, it should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established; and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery.

To prevent misunderstanding in the Southern States upon this subject, it is necessary to remark, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in Massachusetts, are as active in this matter as others,—a fact, which is of course, disclosed by the unanimity of the vote.

The ill-timed admission of so distinguished a Southern Senator as Mr. Rives, of Virginia, that slavery is a great evil, moral, political and social, has unfortunately given a great stimulus to abolition movements in the North,—for the abolitionists now press upon the public with force the question Mr. Calhoun put him, when the admission was made,—if slavery is such an evil, why do you not exert yourself (in the language of the Massachusetts Resolution) to *circumscribe* it?

The West.—People begin to see that the West is by no means the thing it is cracked up to be. Let the East look to itself, and its population instead of wending away, would gain accessions from the West;—our truant countrymen would return—and something of our original greatness would in due time appear. Indeed the new bank law will work wonders; at least such is not only the opinion here but elsewhere, as will be seen by the following letter from the South-West, which we especially recommend to readers in general:

VICKSBURG, MARCH 5th, 1837.

"*Dear Sir:* Your letter is received, and it is probable my answer will prove different from what you might expect. I should be much pleased to have your society in Vicksburg; and if I thought you could be benefitted by the change I would advise it. I am convinced, however, that you are far more contented in Norfolk, than you would be in Vicksburg. The facilities of making fortunes here are not as great as many are disposed to believe. Many of the inhabitants complain of hard times—and money is at present very scarce and is worth from 4 to 5 per ct. a month; that is—it can be put out at that rate. Now to answer your questions. Business is done on an extensive credit system, and the merchants find great difficulty in closing their business once a year. Speculating in real estate, the most profitable—the lumber business has been so, but is now completely overdone. Now you can draw your own conclusions, it is not my province to advise you. If I were in your situation I would remain in old Norfolk; it is a delightful place to reside in, and if your Legislature is only true to the interests of the State, and gives to Norfolk that increase of Banking Capital, which she so much requires, and to which she is so justly entitled, the time is not far distant when Virginia will be proud of her noble sea port, the central sea port of the Union."

Mouth Writing.—The editor of the Olive Branch has received a letter from the Rev. Robert White, which the Rev. gentleman wrote with his mouth. Mr. White was an officer in the U. States army during the last war, and in a battle he had both arms shot off by a cannon ball. Since then he has learned to write by holding the pen with his teeth. By perseverance, he has succeeded in what a writing master would call a bold, graceful hand.

A more remarkable exhibition of what may be done by ingenuity and perseverance, was to be seen, ten years ago, and perhaps is still, in the streets of Paris.—The exhibiter had also lost both arms; but, provided with a small low table, a little bench, a long pen fastened to and projecting from his breast, with a curve downward, a number of small squares of paper, and a tidy little wife to place them orderly before him, he produced very pretty specimens of penmanship, simply *by moving his body* in such a way as to make the pen bear upon and traverse the slips, which it did as rapidly and to as good effect, as though guided by a practised hand. By the sale of these specimens, the couple gained a very comfortable living. When it rained, or they had earned enough for the day, the wife used to fasten the table on her good man's shoulders, herself taking charge of the bench, inkstand and papers, and then they would march off together, seemingly as contented and cheerful as if they had their thousands per annum, and a full allowance of arms besides.

N. Y. Commercial Adv.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

Cotton.—There is no change in this market. The actual sales are at prices varying from 8⅛ to 11 cents, according to quality.

The Rail Road Survey.—We understand that the Corps of Engineers engaged in the survey of our Rail Road Route, are within a few miles of town, and will complete the present survey in a few days, after which they will immediately enter upon the survey of the Route through Moore, Randolph, Davidson, &c. to the mouth of Abbott's Creek, or its vicinity.

A letter has been received from Major McNeill, who has been confined in New York by an attack of fever. He will be here as soon as it is possible for him to travel.

Robberies.—It behooves our citizens to be upon the alert in endeavoring to detect the perpetrators of the frequent burglaries that have been committed within a short time past. On one night during the last week, three several attempts were made at different stores, one of which was successful, and the sum of $200 or upwards stolen. The hitherto remarkable exemption from such deeds can only be secured by a vigilant watchfulness, and a prompt detection of the offenders.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman arrived in this town on Monday morning last, who had left New York on Thursday afternoon previous,—being just 3½ days from N. York to Fayetteville. He came by the Bay line from Baltimore to Norfolk, and thence to Halifax.

Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.—We have been favored with a copy of Mr. Garnett's Report of his Reconnoissance of the route for the above Rail Road, leading through Haywood, Carthage, Rockingham, Cheraw, and Camden. The ground is represented as being very favorable. The distance, it is said, can in no event exceed 220 miles. [The Stage Road from Raleigh to Columbia, *by way of Fayetteville, is only* 212 *miles.*] The estimate of the cost is $10,000 per mile, and $200,000 for Locomotives, &c., making $2,400,000 in all. Mr. Garnett thinks that not less than 50 passengers would pass each way daily; but setting it down at 35 each way, at 6 cents per mile, he calculates the receipts from this source, at $337,260, and from the mail, at $200 per mile, at $44,000—making an aggregate of $381,260, exclusive of produce. From this he deducts $600 per mile for annual repairs and expenses, amounting to $132.000, and it leaves a net income of $249,260, or 10½ per cent. on the cost.

The Seminole War.—It is yet a matter of great doubt whether this tedious and thoroughly disgraceful war is to be brought to an end during the present season. Indeed, it is strongly suspected that all the treaties of peace are mere feints on the part of the Indians, intended to gain time, to fritter away the season during which active operations can be carried on, and to enable them to employ the ensuing summer in such predatory operations as signalized their last year's campaign—in murder, burnings and pillages. The latest accounts, however, would seem to contradict this supposition; for it is stated by the captain of the steamer Duncan Mac Rae, which arrived at Darien from Black Creek, that Micanopy had actually entered Gen. Jesup's camp, on the 16th ult., where he was to be retained as a hostage, until the whole tribe is removed.—He was accompanied by a number of his warriors. But nothing had been heard from Philip or Oseola. Tigertail, with 112 men, women, and children, is said to have started for Tampa Bay.

We copy the following article from the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Republican, for the purpose of expressing our gratification at the interest taken in the subject by the people of that region, and also of assuring them that there can be no desire on any part to stop the road short of Tennessee. Our only anxiety is to get it a-going, and the further it goes the better.

RAIL ROAD CHARTER.

Under this head, will be found, on our first page, the Charter for the Rail Road by the Legislature of North Carolina. We with others, feel a deep interest in the success of this grand scheme of improvement, and are much pleased to see old *Rip Van Winkle* wakened up once more to the interests of her citizens. We learn, also, that Commissioners are appointed in the different counties of the State, to take subscriptions. We are very loth to say any thing that would retard the progress of this work, and hope that our remarks will not in the least tend to have that effect; but it strikes us very forcibly that all is not as it should be, about this same Charter. It is all well enough as far as it goes. The road is to be finished, and the river made navigable to Wilkesboro'—but not a syllable is said about it ever extending any further, and now we just ask for information on the subject—Was it not as easy to extend the privilege of the charter to the Tennessee line, as to stop it at Wilkesboro'? There have been some curious surmises relative to it—and men of capital in East Tennessee, near the track where the road would pass, were it extended, as well as in Ashe county—have their fears of a monopoly being established at Wilkesboro—and building up a depot, from which point it would be difficult to have an extension of the road, after they should have taken stock.

It is well known that the worst and most difficult part of the route from Jonesborough, in Tennessee, to Fayetteville or Cheraw, is between the top of the Stonemountain and Wilkesboro,' and by evincing a disposition to prevent that from being improved, would act as a very serious barrier to procuring a charter in Tennessee for the improvement to the aforesaid line—and will tend to prevent a simultaneous movement of the Tennesseans to meet their Carolina neighbors. We speak advisedly when we say that a great number of wealthy men in this section of country have not taken a dollar's worth of stock in the Cincinnati Rail Road, but have reserved their capital expressly for the one now stopped at Wilkesboro'. If we are incorrect in our views, we wish to be corrected.

New Orleans Cotton Market.—By the Express Mail we are in possession of slips from the office of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin up to Thursday morning last. The following are the sales of Cotton reported on that day, viz: 736 bales Mississippi at 10¼ cents; 11 at 14½; 168 at 8¾. On the day previous only 176 bales were sold, at prices from 9⅛ to 13½. And on the day previous to that, 1200 bales Mississippi at 10⅛, and 11 Louisiana at 9 cents.

The Money Market.—There is at last a prospect of relief to the distress which has borne so heavily on the business of New York. For the particulars we refer to the extracts below. On the annunciation of the arrangement in New York, Stocks immediately rose, some of them as much as 10 per cent. in a single day. This is the surest indication of returning confidence.

Whether things have arrived at the worst in other parts of the country, we think more than doubtful. The great fall of cotton has caused losses which cannot be remedied, and but a small portion of which has yet been fully ascertained.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Wall Street.—One o'clock.—This has perhaps been one of the most gloomy days ever experienced in the street.—The stoppage of several houses has been announced, among whom were one extensive mercantile and one large brokerage firm.

There were some heavy failures yesterday, and the excitement and anxiety produced by the existing state of things were so great, that large crowds of people were collected in Wall street until a late hour.

The Wall street banks have come nobly to the work. They have agreed upon an immediate discount of one million and a half beyond their ordinary line: The Manhattan agrees to issue a million of bonds payable in London, and another million here.

The Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, agrees to issue one hundred thousand pounds sterling in bonds, payable in London.

The Bank of America has made an arrangement with the Morris Canal Company, to issue a million of dollars of the bonds of that company, payable in London, at ten, twelve and fourteen months—bearing interest at six per cent. per annum.—These bonds will be indorsed and guaranteed by the Bank of America.

The Bank of America will also draw their bills on the Rothschilds of Paris, for upward of a million of francs.

At a meeting of delegates of banks of the city of New York, held on the 30th of March, 1837:

It was unanimously resolved that the said banks, according to the wishes of the committee of merchants, and impressed with the peculiar exigencies of the moment, will forthwith increase their discounts in the aggregate, to the extent of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Lest the panic should be increased by the suspension of the house of Morgan & Co. in Wall street, we are requested to state that they will resume payments in three weeks. The suspension was occasioned by large demands to redeem paper of country banks for which they are agents.

We believe that house had the agency of twenty-five banks.

The arrangement entered into yesterday between Mr. Biddle and some of our banks, we understand is to the following effect:

Two millions of dollars to be sent in specie to England, one million by the United States bank and another by our local banks, for the purpose of restoring confidence and induce the Bank of England to cease the war she has been recently waging. Mr. Biddle will issue U. S. Bank paper in the shape of 9 and 12 month notes, to the extent of five millions of dollars, as it may be required, payable in London, and two other points in Europe. The specie now to be sent, to be drawn for by those remitting it in the usual mode of drawing Bills of Exchange. The notes or bonds will be sold to those offering satisfactory security, or paying cash for them. Of course they will always be at a premium, and the bank will be enabled to make a handsome thing of it. The request of some persons to get the U. S. Bank to issue post notes, on time, and payable at Philadelphia, is under consideration, and will probably be acceded to. These notes can be issued to an unlimited amount, and will probably, in a short time, command a great premium.

Friday, 2 P. M.

Things look brighter in Wall-street to-day. The disposition manifested by the Banks has inspired confidence;—the prevailing sentiment is, that times will be better. The United States Bank has begun selling their exchange. They issue their bonds payable in Europe, one year from this time, viz: 1st April 1838, as follows:

Payable in London.	Paris.
For cash at 7 per cent. premium.	5,35
30 day notes 7½	5,32
60 do. 8	5,30
20 do. 8¼	5,25
4 months 9	5,25

Drafts and notes are taken on the South in payment of the above, as follows:

On Philadelphia	½ per cent. dis.	Richmond	1½
Boston	½	Savannah	2
Baltimore	1	Charleston	2
N. Orleans	3		

There is no question that if the specie was concentrated here, instead of being as it is west of the mountains, five or ten millions of specie could be shipped without our Banks feeling it. These bonds will have to be met, but there is no doubt that the crop when sent forward, will be abundantly sufficient to meet them. The great relief our merchants will receive is in the immediate determination of our Banks to extend their line of discounts, and of the United States Bank to purchase domestic bills. The greatest possible embarrassments have been experienced from the difficulty of negotiating these bills. The prompt and efficient manner that the Banks, and particularly the U. S. Bank, have evinced to relieve our city, has given wonderful confidence.

If the Government would now come forward and rescind the Treasury Order, and act in unison with the Merchants and the Banks, confidence would be restored in two months.

Produce has begun to fall. The best of New Orleans Flour was sold to-day at $9 50. Two days ago it would have brought at least a dollar and a half more. Grains are on the decline.

SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

The impression that has been proclaimed abroad that the Banks would discount freely, the consequence is, that the offerings at Bank have been tremendous—more than double what they ordinarily are. One Bank had over a million offered yesterday. The Banks, however, have been most liberal in their discounts—it is impossible for them to do all—but the Merchants, Manhattan, and we believe all the other Banks have discounted freely—hundreds have been accommodated that had previously no favors—this has given relief and confidence; things continue to look decidedly better.

Money is still very scarce.

Exchange on England kept up very high. Private bills sold to-day at 112½ per cent.

6 o'clock, P. M.

The run and excitement about the Connecticut bank notes is over, from the fact that Morgan & Co., who were agents for several of them, having failed; it was supposed it might affect their credit, and in the excitement many of the brokers refused to purchase, which gave additional alarm. This morning, however, Morgan & Co. resumed business, and redeemed all the Bank notes for which they were agents, and also other Connecticut bank notes, at the low rate of three eights per cent. discount. This effectually restored all notes to perfect confidence, in fact there ought never to have been any doubt, for if there are any sound and solvent banking institutions in this country, they are those of the State of Connecticut.

Stocks—Stocks are all better—and there is a disposition to buy almost every thing. U. S. Bank is offered for less on time than for cash. Other Stocks will bring an advance of 2 to 2½ per cent. a month.

The great failure in New Orleans, which is rumored to be of the House of Branda, McKenna & Wright, reached the city last night by Express Mail, and creates much conversation. The failure is said to amount to 5,000,000.—*N. Y. Exp.*

The following manly letter was written by Mr. Biddle, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of a large meeting of the most eminent merchants and others:—

New York, 29th March, 1837.

JOHN A. BRAVERS, Esq. Chairman:

Sir—I had this day the honor of receiving your communication of the 28th inst. accompanied by the signatures of many highly respectable citizens of New York, requesting the interposition of the Bank of the United States, to assist in removing the existing embarrassments of the commercial community. The Board of Directors, on learning from a committee of your fellow citizens, the existence of these difficulties, directed me to visit N. York for the purpose of ascertaining their nature, and the most effectual mode by which the Bank could be useful. All the suggestions for that purpose contained in your letter, will accordingly be presented to the Board of Directors, from whom they will receive the most respectful and early attention.

In the mean time what my own observation suggests as the cause of these troubles, is, that recent events in the south and Europe, have, in concurrence with reasons of an earlier date, produced a paralysis of private credit which deranges the whole system of our foreign and domestic exchanges. For this the appropriate remedy seems to be, to substitute for the private credit of individuals the more known and established credit of the bank, until public confidence in private stability, has time to revive. To the foreign exchanges I would apply that restorative by issuing the engagements of the bank, payable in London, Paris and Amsterdam, to be remitted in lieu of private bills. These will be ready for the next packet, and they will enable the country to make without injury, an early provision for the adjustment of foreign exchanges by the natural operation of remitting its produce and its coin. A similar operation I shall recommend to the Board in respect to the domestic exchanges, by an enlarged and immediate purchase of bills of exchange on the distant sections of the Union.

These are the two measures which seem to be the best adapted for the present emergency. They are proposed with the sincerest desire that they may be useful, and with a clear conviction, that, aided by the spirit and intelligence which belong to this community, they will carry it triumphantly through its present temporary difficulties. The surest ground of confidence for others is confidence in ourselves; and I have seen this community bear up against calamities which would have broken the spirit of a less free and generous people. I have known them surmount obstacles far more alarming than any now before us—nor will I permit myself to doubt that this city will preserve its high character before the world, by any temporary sacrifices which may be necessary to sustain its credit and its fame.

With great respect, yours, &c.

N. BIDDLE,

President of the Bank of the United States.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

'*Mobile, March* 25.

Accounts from New Orleans deplorable,—Brander, McKenna and Wright stopped payment two days since, for five millions.'

New Orleans, March 22.

The temporary calm for the last twelve or fifteen days has proved deceitful. Another house has gone by the board for five millions. There is some deep seated disease in the body commercial. A long and continued prosperity engenders maladies that cannot be cured without violent revulsions. The tampering of the government with the currency, has only brought on the crisis sooner than it could have been realized in an undisturbed state of things. We stand on hidden fires and the commerce of the country must yet receive a shock from which it will take years to recover, unless the currency be restored to a healthful condition and placed beyond the reach of interested demagogues.

During the most severe period of the pressure in New York, the paper of the Josephs sold at 20 cents on the dollar. Of course all idea of their being able to go on is abandoned.

Great Freight.—The steamer John Randolph, which lately arrived at New Orleans from Nashville, had the following extraordinary quantity of freight on board, viz:—3040 bales of Cotton, 701 hhds. Tobacco, &c., 471 bags wheat. &c., 238 bbls. spirits, &c., 185 cases, trunks, &c., and 35 tons castings.

Hard times in Mississippi.—The last Southern Argus, printed at Columbus, Miss. contains the following remarks on the times, in that land of plenty:—

"*Hard Times.*"—Our town never before presented such a gloomy appearance. Every body you meet looks gloomy, thoughtful and discouraged. "*Hard times!*" "*Hard times!*" is in the mouth of every passer. Money is so scarce that the merchants cannot collect their dues, and the rich as well as the poor are subjects for the '*dunner.*' What is to be done? We answer that patience and mutual forbearance must be exercised, and creditors must have confidence in the integrity of their debtors. Let every man endeavor to assist his neighbor, until things go right again—"It's a *long* lane that has no turning," and we must continually hope that we are near the end of it.

William D. Moseley, Esq. for many years Speaker of our State Senate, is announced in the last Newbern Sentinel as a candidate to represent that District in Congress, *vice* Gen. Speight, removed from the State. Mr. M. is a supporter of the present Administration, but as regards his personal character and qualifications, he is unexceptionable. We are not advised whether the Whigs intend running a candidate in opposition to him.—*Ral. Register.*

MOBILE, MARCH 21.

The Creeks.—Three steamboats—the John Nelson, the Chippewa and the Bonnets O'Blue, have arrived from Montgomery with 1900 Creek Indians, on their way to the far West. The John Nelson had 660—the Chippewa 800—and the Bonnets O'Blue 450. There are about 1000 more yet to come, to complete the entire Creek Nation.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 31.

Turpentine $2 58 a 2 60; Tar 1 50 a 1 52; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 10 00 a 12 00; Flooring do. 17 00 a 17 50; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 9 00 a 10 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 22 00; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 13 00 a 14 00; R. O. rough 12 50 a 14 00; do. Staves 16 00 a 18 00; Shingles 2 50 a 3 50; Corn 1 18 a 1 25; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice 3 37½ a 3 50.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—COTTON.—Our Cotton market is in a very unsettled state. In compiling our weekly report, we have been particular in our inquiries, and all agree in saying, that they never knew the market exhibit the unfavorable aspect it has worn for the last ten days, caused, on the one hand, by the accounts from Europe, shewing decline after decline in this article, and, on the other, by the unsettled state of the money market in all quarters. We would remark, that such sales of Upland Cottons as are reported at 15 and 15 1-2 cents, were effected at the close of the last and the commencement of the present week. It is the general opinion, that there is not now any lot of Cotton in our market that would command 15 cents.

RICHMOND MARKETS, March 30.

The pressure on the money market is so very intense, that business in the produce market is nearly suspended—Flour is quite unsaleable, and tobacco so very irregular in price that no quotation which can only be relied on can be given for either article—the better sorts of twisting tobacco are most in request—Pig Iron is held at $50 a 55. 4 mos.—but there have lately been occasional sales of small parcels at $45.—*Courier.*

Indian Disturbances.—We learn from the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of the 16th inst., that unpleasant symptoms have recently appeared among the Pottawottamies and some other tribes in the vicinity of Cantonment Leavenworth. One of the tribe had lately made an attempt on the life of the agent, Mr. Davis; and sundry pilfering exploits had been enacted, to the detriment of the cattle &c. of the whites, on the track ceded by the treaty of General Clarke, in September last. The Indians were suffering from want of provisions, the rations allowed by the government having been stopped.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 29th ult, by the Rev. J. W. Douglas, Mr. WARREN PRIOR, to Miss LOUISA W. McINTYRE, daughter of the late John McIntyre, Esq., all of this place.

In Anson County, by the Rev. James Clarke, JAMES W. MORRIS, to Miss PAULINA, daughter of Frederick and Eleanor Hargrave, both of Anson County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 3d, Steamer Henrietta, Capt Rush, with boat Henry Clay, in tow, with Salt, Fish, Rum, *Dry Goods, &c.* for G. B. Atkins, Blake & Steel, G. McNeill, E. L. Winslow, James Dodd, P. P. Johnson, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, Hancock & Harper, Joseph Baker, Willkings & Belden, John Crow, J. Bebee, and John Huske & Son, of this place, and for Holmes & Bunting, W. R. Carman, A. Jackson, Colin McRae, J. Fisher, and T. D. Mears, of the Interior.

DEPARTED, April 3d, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Cotton, Corn, Seed, Flour, Bacon, &c. for John M. Dobbin, Peck & Deming, J. Crusoe, and J. G. & J. H. Cook, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 6.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	43
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	8 a 11	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 33tf

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.

HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of business, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials. He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞*Call and see them.*☜ American and English Bridle Fillings, Halters, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Haims for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows-top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skin and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1837,—To be drawn at Wilmington, on Saturday, April 8.

1 Prize	of	$10,000
1	of	4,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,320
1	of	1,840
5	of	1,000

Besides many of 400, 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only $4; Halves $2; Quarters $1.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1837.—75 NUMBERS, 11 DRAWN BALLOTS.

To be drawn at Edenton, on Saturday, April 15.

1 Prize	of	$10.000
1	of	4,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,000
1	of	1,200
10	of	1,000

Besides many of 500, 200, 100, &c.

Tickets only $4; Shares in proportion.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at the office of

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO., *Agents.*

Fayetteville, April 5, 1837.

**Orders from a distance (post paid) will be attended to.

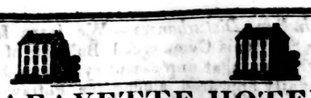
Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of H. & H. H. Robinson was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dr. Hiram Robinson is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the late Firm.

H. ROBINSON,
H. H. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1836 35-1t

Blanks for sale at this Office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

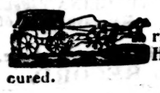
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,
Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7 *tf.*

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec 28. 21-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussais's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

January 4, 1837.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Jo A. PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27-3t

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double-barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, aps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 Mo prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,

Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.

Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837 28

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.

New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2-tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24-3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

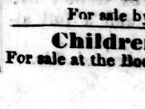
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.

January 28, 1837. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,

3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Just Received,

100 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
25 ½ do. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
10 hhds. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.

February 21, 1837. 29tf.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed,

And Red Clover Seed,

For sale by C P. MALLETT.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & For[warding]
Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having re[moved] in Wilmington for the purpose [of] the above business, respectfully [so]vices to the public. Goods consign[ed] forwarded with the utmost dispatch, [and] ry particularity observed.—Particu[lar] oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, F[lour] Staves, &c. as well as the purchase [of] flatters himself that a knowledge of [the] bined with unremitting attention, [will] a share of public patronage.

WM. O[RRELL]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nor[folk] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [Wm.] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, [Fay.]

NEW GOO[DS]

I am now [re]ceiving my FALL [and] sisting in part of GOODS, [which] has been re[ceived] by myself in New York, and which [I] customers and others on reasonable [and] modating terms, for *Cash, Country* [Pro]duce or time to *punctual* customers.

C. J.

N. B.—Personal and strict[attention] be given to the receiving and forwarding [of] receiving Cotton and other produce [for] sale or shipment as the owner may [direct] eral advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be [made] all Cotton stored with or shipped to [me] quested. My Warehouses are large and [dry] River, entirely detached from other [buildings] out of danger of fire.

C.

Brick Row.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Ma[deira] has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cottons,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, [No.] 1 common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Crockery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Huribut, [Jr.] by mutual consent on the 8th inst. All persons indebted to said firm are [requested] make immediate payment to A. M. G[OOLD] is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HURIBUT,
LEVI HURIBUT, Jr.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White [Rio] for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Court, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of G. & L. HURIBUT & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL S[MITH]

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Maxwells, for[merly] recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware,

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McM[ILLAN]

September 19, 1836.

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island Salt,

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836.

Thomastown LIME.

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE

February 9, 1837.